NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1882.

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CONGRESSIONAL AND OTHER TOPICS. KOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT—THE OLD NEW-YORK' POST OFFICE SITE-A NEW CABLE COM-

PANY-A NAVAL OFFICER RECALLED. The President yesterday sent in to the Senate a list of nominations, among which were those of John Davis, of the District of Columbia, to be First Assistant Secretary of State; of Charles H. Crane, Assistant Surgeon-General, to be Surgeon-General of the Army; and of Eugene Schuyler, of New-York, to be Minister Resident and Consul-General to Roumania, Servia and Greece. An unsuccessful attempt was made in the House to secure the passage of the bill to authorize the sale of the old Post Office site in Nassau-st., this city. In the Senate a bill was passed to charter a new rable company. Commodore Shufeldt has been recalled from duty in China.

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—John Davis, of the District of Columbia, was nominated to-day to be First Assistant Secretary of State, in place of J. C. Bancroft Davis. The nomination was received with some surprise, as no announcement had been made of Bancroft Davis's resignation, although it had been well understood for some time that he was anxious to retire and it had been supposed that the vacant place on the Court of Claims was being reserved for h m. It is now stated that he intends to go abroad for a

John Davis is a nephew of Bancroft Davis, and a son-in-law of Secretary Frelinghuysen. He is about thirty-three years of age, and is described as a young man of marked ability. His first public position was in connection with the Geneva Commission, of which his uncle was a member. He was afterward private secretary to Secretary Fish and Clerk of the old Court of Alabama Claims. He then engaged in the active practice of his profession for me time, and about a year ago was made Associate Counsel with ex-Senator Boutwell before the French and American Claims Commission.

The retirement of Surgeon-General Barnes was promptly followed to-day by the nomination of Charles H. Crane, Assistant Surgeon-General, to be Surgeon-General with the rank of Brigadier General. There has been a long contest for Dr. Barnes's place, in anticipation of his retirement, in which Dr. Crane and Dr. Baxter, Chief Medical Purveyor, have become the most prominent figures. The number of testimonials from members of Congress and men in high official life, in favor of Dr. Baxter was enormous, 45 Senators and 170

Baxter was enormous, 45 Senators and 170
Representatives have urged his appointment and his friends say he was indorsed by the medical socreties in thirty-two States. It is understood that
President Garheld intended to appoint him. The
strong claim that Dr. Crane's friends relied upon
was the fact that he was already Assistant SurgeonGeneral and, therefore, in the direct line of promotion. They say that his appointment is preferred by
the Medical Corps of the Army and they believe it
will be by the profession at large.

Dr. Crane is a nephew of General Robert C.
Schenck, through whom Speaker Keifer's influence
was secured for Crane. Secretary Lincoln favored
Crane; Secretaries McCrary and Ramsey had favored Baxter. General Sherman and Sonators
Hale and Hawley were also for Crane.
Another argument used against Baxter was that his
appointment would "jump" him over the heads of
a number of officers. This was answered by showing that when Dr. Hammond was appointed Surgeon-General he was "jumped" over 150 officers,
and Dr. Barnes over forty-five; and that when Dr.
Crane humself was appointed Assistant SurgeonGeneral he was "jumped" over thirty-three officers.
The following is the full list of nominations sent
to the Senate to-day:

The following is the full list of nominations sent the Senate to-day: to the Senate to-day:

Judicial—James Atkins, of Georgia, to be United States
District Judge for the Northern District of Georgia.

Army—Cionel Charles H. Cranc, Assistant SurgeonGeneral, to be Surgeon-General, with the rank of briga-

General, to be Surgeon-General, with the rank of brigadier-general.

State Department—John Davis, of the District of
Commbia, to be First Assistant Secretary of State, vice
J. C. Bancroft Davis, resigned.

Interior Department—George W. Friendly, of Indiana,
to be Register of the Land Office at Helena, Montana.

Navy—Confinedore A. K. Hinghes, to be a rear-admiral;
Captain William K. Mayo, to be a commodore; Comhancer George A. Stephens, to be a commodore; Comhancer George A. Stephens, to be a commodore Comhancer George A. Stephens, to be a commodore between the commander william H. Whiting, to be a commander.

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ensigns.

Applomatic—Eugene Schuyler, of New-York, to be Min-later Resident and Consul-General to Roumanta, Servia and Greece; John Worthington, of New-York, to be United States Consul at Maria; Faul Rayesles, of Ala-bama, to be United States Consul at Traxpan.

THE OLD POST-OFFICE SITE.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)
WASHINGTON, July 3.—General McCook made another effort to-day to secure the passage by the House of the Senate bill to authorize the sale of the pld Post-Office site in Nassau-st. Although there was a majority for the bill, it failed for want of a two-thirds vote in its favor. Lessee Conant appears to have changed his tactics. There was no direct opposition to the measure to-day, but S. Cox and some others who spoke against it were afraid that the Government would be cheated anless the minimum price at which the property might be sold by auction should be raised from half a million to a million, or at least three-quarters of a million dollars. Mr. Holman spoke of protests rereived by him from citizens of New-York against the passage of the bill, on the ground that the minimum is too low to prevent a combination among purchasers to injure the interests of the Govern-

Chairman Shallenberger replied that the only man whom he had ever heard of in opposition to the measure, is Mr. Conant, an interested party. Something having been said to the effect that all the New-York City members had been invited to appear before the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds in regard to the bill, S. S. Cox declared that he had never received such an invitation, and besides he did not think the bill a safe or wise one. Men had told him the property was worth at least a million collars. Mr. Robinson, of Brooklyn, also opposed the bill, declaring that in his opinion the property is worth \$1,250,000. Messrs, Abram S. Hewitt and Flower were absent, but several members of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and Gueral McCook also declared that both those gentiemen, who know a great deal about the value of real estate in the City of New-York, favor the bill and believe that the minimum fixed by it is sufficiently high.

tiently high.

Atthough the members of the committee and all puters who knew anything about the matter advocated the bill, the interests of Mr. Conant prevailed and the measure was rejected by a vote of 92 to 74.

HARLEM RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Charles Stoughton, of New-York, laid before the members of the House nittee on Commerce to-day an offer to comply with the terms of the acts of 1878 and 1879, making appropriations for the improvement of Harlem River, and " to render the Harlem River navigable from the upper end of Randall's Island, where it connects with the Bronx Kills, through the upper Barlem across Dyckman's meadows, in and along Spayten Dayvil Creek to the Hudson River, by a phannel 225 feet in width and 15 feet in depth, mean low water, under the supervision of the honbrable Secretary of War, for the sum of \$1,375,000, to be completed on or before December 31, 1884.' In connection with this offer Mr. Stoughton says : "There are now on file with the Government for the application of said grants and for the acceptance of the above proposal over forty memorials, numerously signed by intelligent business men representing

large and varied interests in the Eastern, Northern

and Western States. There are also in behalf of

this work the acts of the New-York Board of Trade,

the Chamber of Commerce, the Common Council of the city of New-York, and the concurrent resolu-tion of the Legislature of the State of New-York,

HOW HEROISM IS REWARDED. REPORT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE EM-

PLOYMENT OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, July 3 .- Mr. Harrison, of diana, presented to the Senate to-day the report of the Senate Military Committee in response to the inquiry addressed to the committee in March last, on motion of Mr. Voorhees, as to whether the law giving prefer ence in civil appointments to persons disabled in and honorably discharged from the military and naval service have been faithfully executed.

The committee reports that Section 1.754, of the Revised Statutes, is now in full 1-ce, and binding on the pointing power; that sutlers are not in the purview of the section, and that no new legislation could be more specific and mandatory than that now in existence. The committee adda:

we think, however, that some resolutions expressive of the sense of the Senate upon the subject would, if unanimously adopted, promptly correct the inconsistency into which our own body has fallen, and would also serve to call increased attention to the subject in other departments of the Government. This would probably serve a good purpose, as it cannot be denied that meritorious soldlers have been compelled to give way to those whose claims are by the law we are now considering deferred.

soldiers have been compelled to give way to those and claims are by the law we are now considering deferred.

The average per cent of soldiers and sailors employed in the different executive departments is 40 per cent, while the average in the Senate office is 15 per cent. While this condition of things exists, the Senate does not occupy a favorable ground from which to locture the other departments of the Government.

The State of the Senator was moved the resolution now under consideration has nine employes under the Sergeant-at-Arms, receiving an aggregate annual salary of \$14.940, and there is one single Union soldier among them, and he is a laborer at \$720 a year.

Your committee have also caused inquiry to be made of the office's of the House of Representatives as to the chforcement of section 1.754 in appointments under them. We have received from the Clerk of the House of Representatives a letter from which the following facts are taken: There are thirty-six clerks and assistants employed in this office, of whom seventeen, or a little more than 40 per cent, served in the Union Army and one in the Confederate Army. We are also informed by a letter from the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House that of the seven employes in his office live, or a little more than 71 per cent, served in the Union Army and three in the House informs us that of index on the Union Army and three in the Confederate Army. He also adds that among the pages there are fourteen who are the sons of Union soldiers, it will be seen that of the total number of amployes in the office of the Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorseeper of the House of Representatives nearly 53 por cent were the office of the Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms and L of the House of Representatives nearly 53 per

The statements of the heads of departments are embodied in the committee's report, and show that in the Treasury Department out of 1.548 appointments and reappointments from March, 1877, to March, 1882, 803 were persons who either served in the military or naval service and were honorably discharged, or were widows or orphaus of soldiers and sailors. In the War Department 602 civitian employes have been appointed since March, 1865, who have served in the Army or Navy. In the interior Department the record shows that 457 cmployes served either in the Army or Navy, and that of the female force of the office 128 persons are either widows or orphaus, wives or daugnters of soldiers or sailors. In the Post Office Department—out of a total force of 496—138 were either soldiers or sailors during the sate war. In the Attorney-General's office about 25 per cent of the ferec are reported to be ex-soldiers.

In the Navy Department of State about 35 per cent of the employes, served in the Army or Navy aring the late war. In the Department of State about 35 per cent of a total force of about 80 male clerks are engenaged to a total force of about 80 male clerks are engenaged soldiers, and in the Diplomatic and Coustiar service not less than 40 per cent of the whole number are reported as honorably discharged Umon soldiers.

WASHINGTON, July 3 .- In the House of Repre entatives to-day Mr. Hobmson, of Brooklyn, introduced a resolution of inquiry, which was referred. The resolution recites the constitutional provision which prohibits any Senator or Representative being questioned for any remarks spoken in debate; states that on January 25, 1882, Lionel Sackville West, "the accredited Minister of British monarchy in this city," called upon Secretary Frelinghuyse and questioned the remarks delivered in the House the day before by Mr. Robiuson, and expressed his disapproval of the resolution of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and closes with the following:

Foreign Affairs, and closes with the following:

Resoired, That the Sceretary of State is directed to inform this House, without reference to its incompatibility with the public interest, whether said British Minister suggested any punishment for those who had spoken in that debate of January 24, 1882, without his leave; whether he suggested the appointment of a British censor to revise before publication the speeches delivered in the House and Senate; whether he suggested the person best fitted to administer scotling gested the person best fitted to administer scotling wing; whether he suggested the official recognition of The New-York Tribune, founded by Horace Greeley, a member of the Irish Directory of 1848, as the British organ in the United States, in manifest musicle to the organ in the United States, in manifests number to the equal claims of The Times, and whether said British Minister suggested that, as we had saluted the British fing at Yorktown, he thought that we had permanently pulled down our own, together with as full a report as possible of the conversation which passed between said Minister and the Secretary of State on the 25th of January, 1882.

COMMODORE SHUFELDT RECALLED.

WASHINGTON, July 3.-Commodore R. W. Shufeldt has been detached from duty in China with the United States Legation under instructions from the De here in official circles that the recall of Commodore Shu feldt was due to his open letter to ex-Senator Sargent containing severe strictures on the highest Chinese anthorities, and also a serious imputation against the charthorities, and also a scrious imputation against the character of the Empress. The letter is supposed to have been written to affect legislation on the Chinese bill which was then pending in Congress. Commodore Shafeldt's friends assert, however, that he was detached merely because his mission was completed. The feeling among Navai officers generally is that Commodore Shafeldt's conduct was highly represensable under the circumstances.

TO CHARTER A NEW CABLE COMPANY. WASHINGTON, July 3 .- In the Senate to-day Mr. Gorman called up the Senate bill to encourage and ote telegraphic communication between America Burus, and William F. Frick, of Maryland, and their asoclates a company to lay an ocean cable from any point on the American side to some point on the European coast. The bill passed, with an amendment extending the time within which the company shall begin laying the cable to two years from the passage of the act.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS IN BRIEF. Washington, July 3 .- In the Senate to-day

a bill was passed appropriating \$50,000 for a public building at Asheville, N. C. The Secretary of the Inte rior was directed to communicate to the Seuate a de-tailed account of the Indian Civilization Fund, its origin and its original and present amount. The Senate bill to authorize the sale of timber on certain lands reserved for the use of the Menomonee Indians in Wisconsin wa passed. Senate bill to amend section No. 2,325 of the Revised Statutes, touching the issuance of patents for mineral lands, was passed.

In the House, a resolution was introduced by Mr. Cox,

of New-York, calling on the President for a copy of the record and proceedings of the Spanish-American Commission and the decision of the umpire in the cases of Dr A. A. Philips, Charles H. Campbell and A. A. Arengo. Several amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill were non-concurred in. Bills were passed appropri ating \$75,000 for a public building at Terre Haute, Ind. ating \$75,000 for a public building at Terre Haute, Ind., whose ultimate cost shall not exceed \$150,000: \$50,000 for a public building at Oxford, Miss.; \$50,000 for a public building at St. Joseph, Mo., the ultimate cost of which shall not exceed \$85,000; and \$50,000 each for public buildings at Harrisonburg and Abingdon, Va. The Senate bull to accept and ratify an agreement with the Crow Indians for the sale of a portion of their reservation in Montana, required for the use of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, was passed. A bill was passed to excude the public lands in Alabama from the operation of the laws relating to mineral lands. A bill was passed appropriating \$65,000 for a public building at Poughkeepsie, N.Y.; tuis sum is less by \$10,000 than the amount provided in the Senate bill. The Senate amendment to the House bill to pay mileage and per diem to witnesses provided in the Senate bill. The Senate amendment to the House bill to pay mileage and per diem to witnesses in the Star Route cases from beyond the Mississippi River was agreed to. A substitute for the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was introduced.

THE DUTY ON KNIT GOODS.

WASHINGTON, July 3 .- In the House Representatives to-day Mr. Keiley, of Pennsylvania, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to correct an error in the Revised Statutes relative to the duty on knit goods. The motion prevailed. The error was com-mitted in the revision of the statutes by omitting the word "wool" from places in Section 2,504.

THE BANK CHARTER BILL.

WASHINGTON, July 3 .- The conference comtitles on the bill to enable National Banking Associations to extend their corporate existence, has failed to reach an agreement on the twelfth and thirteenth sections of the bill as it passed the Senate. These sections

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL. the corporate and legislative bodies joining with other petitioners in the urgent request that Congress will take action thereon as soon as practicable with other public business." that gold and silver certificates when held by any National Banking Association shall be counted as part of the lawful reserve, and that no National Banking Association shall be a member of any clearing house in which such certificates shall not be receivable in the settlement of clearing house balances.

INTERNAL TAXATION QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, July 3 .- The Senate Finance Committee to-day had under consideration the bill to re fuce internal-revenue taxation which passed the House on June 27. Mr. Rogers, Deputy Commissioner of Inter nal Revenue, appeared before them. He opposed the proviso which the House appended to the bill and gave strong reasons why it should be stricken out. This provise allows a rebate or drawback of the full amount the reduction on all original unbroken packages of checks, matches, cigare, cheroots and cigarettes held by manufacmatches, opers, one on the passage of the act, and upon which the tax has been paid. The proviso also makes it the duty of the Commissioner of laternal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to adopt rules and regulations and prescribe and intraish the blanks and forms nee ssary to carry the act into effect. Mr. Rogers stated that the effect of this proviso would simply be to take a large amount of money from the Treasury as a gratuity to the dealers, while it would couler no benefit whatever upon the consumer; that he difference is two milt upon each eigar would not be appreciable with reference to the single cigar and would make no difference in their cost to the consumer, and that the proviso, if allowed to stand in the bill, would give rise to hundreds of thousands of vexalious onnins, encalling upon the department a vast amount of labor and expense in their ascertainment and adjustment, and would, moreover, open the doors for imanuarable frands which it would be next to impossible to guard against by any system of regulations. turers or dealers on the passage of the act, and upor

regulations. The committee decided to strike out the entire proviso.

WASHINGTON NOTES. WASHINGTON, Monday, July 3, 1892. The President has approved the Joint resolution in re-lation to the Centennial celebration at Newburg, New

York; the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, and the Consulor and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. The House Committee on Appropriations to day agreed to insert in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill a clause restricting the operations of the National Board of Health to the diseases of yellow fever and cuolera. About twenty women copyists at the Navy Depart-

nent have been dropped from the rolls on account of the failure of Congress to provide for the payment of their The receipts from patents for the month of June were 888,886 95, an increase over the corresson of 1881 of \$12,574 70. The receipts from January 1 to

June 30, 1882, were \$617,692 60 or an increase over the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year of inquiry to investigate the circumstances leading to the loss of the United States steamer Rodgers in St. Lawrence Bay. The detail for the Court is as follows: Commodere Thomas S. Phelps, Captain John Irwin and Captain A. P. Cooke, with Leutenant C. R. Richman as Judge-Advocate. The Court will meet at the Navy Yark, Mare Island, on July 5.

Colonel James R. Pettigrew, Journal Clerk of the Senate, recently appointed one of the Utah Commissioners, resigned his position in the Senate to-day. H. B. Mo-Donald, of Washington, Assistant Journal Clerk was promoted to his place, John P. Salyer, of Kentucky was promoted to Mr. McDonald's piace, and J. F. Dunham, of Arkansas was appointed a clerk in the Secretary's office in Mr. Salyer's place.

MR. CHRISTIANCY AND HIS WIFE.

Washington, July 3 .- Ex-Senator Christiancy had a short accidental interview with his wife in this city to-day. While walking in Third-st., at the intersection of Indiana-ave., about 9 o'clock this morning, Mr. Christiancy saw his wife standing in the front parlor tract his attention, what seemed to be a letter. He thought at first that the demonstration was intended for some other passer-by, but, upon looking round and seeing no one in the street except himself, he came to the conclusion that the letter was intended for him, and de-cided to go and get it. As he started in the direction of the house Mrs. Christiancy left the window, and, as he reached the door, she opened it, and, with much apparent excitement and agitation, threw her arms around him, and seemed to ask his forgiviness. He gently but quickly disengaged himself, and, after exchanging a few words with her, withdrew.

To-night Mr. Christianey said that the interview was a ourely accidental one, and had no significance whatever, and that he regarded his wife only with pity and sor row. "This will be our last interview," he said, " and the pending suit for divorce will go on to a decree. Mrs. Christiancy and I shall never five together again. Mr. Christiancy's counsel, with the permission of the Chancellor, has just filed a supplemental bill charging Mrs. Christiancy with desertion in addition to the mis-Mrs. Christiancy with descrition in addition to the misconduct previously alleged. This bill sets forth that
when Mrs. Christiancy left her husbrand at Lims in Noyember, 1879, and came to this city, she wrote him a letter asking him to provide for her. He replied that he
was perfectly willing to support her, but that he must insist, as a co-dition of such support, that she give up the
society of certain of her imile acquaintances and return
at once to him. To this letter he received no reply, and
he dates the descrition from January 1, 1881. The testmony to support the supplemental bill will be heard in
a few days, and it is thought that a decision in the case
will be reached within a month.

This evening Mr. Luncubeel, the father of Mrs. Christiancy, said that his daughter authorized the positive
statement that she had had no interview with Mr. Christiancy to-day or recently.

THE FIRE RECORD.

DESTRUCTION OF A BARN. The barn and carriage-house of Captain Charles Post, at Glen Cove, L. I., were destroyed by fire on Sunday night. The horses and carriages were saved with difficulty. The loss was \$3,000. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incenciary.

AN ENGINE UPSETS IN THE STREET. A fire broke out at 6 p. m. yesterday in the cellar of No. 221 Church-st. It communicated to the men's furnishing goods store of Baruch, Meyer & Co., at No. 38 Lispenard-st , and damaged the stock \$1,000 and the building \$500. The origin of the fire is not known.
Engine No. 31, while turning at White-st. and Broadway
was upset, throwing the firemen into the street, but not
injuring any of them beyond a few bruises.

A DESCENT ON THE POOL-SELLERS.

Captain A. S. Woods made a descent upon the pool-rooms of Long Island City yesterday morning. The places of William Loveli, John White, William Johnston & Co. and Kelly & Bliss were taken possession of by fitteen policemen. As it was early in the morning, few people were found in the rooms and no arrests were After staying a couple of hours, the police re made. After staying a couple of hours, the police re-tired about noon, and the poolsellers resumed their busi-ness during the afternoon. Captain Woods claims that in making the descent he acted under orders from the Police Commissioners. But orders from the Police Commissioners. But President Armstrong declares that have nothing of any such order being issued. The descent created some excitement in Hunter's Point early in the day. In the afternoon, all kinds of rumors were affont. It was alleged that yesterday's proceedings were agreed upon at Recanway on Sanday; that prominent Long Island City official was bribed on Saturday to refrain from interfering with the pool-sellers, but that he neglected to divide up the sooils, and the police were consequently ordered to make the descent yesterday morning.

A TRAIN IN COLLISION WITH AN ENGINE.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 3 .- A special train on the New-York and New-England Railroad, with 250 pleasure seekers from Waterbury, Conn., was run into this morning, about two miles from the Hudson River terminus of the road, by an engine on the same track, which was going in an opposite direction to a water tank. Both locomotives were badly damaged, but no one was seriously hurt, though there were numerous narrow escapes. The persons on the train, who were members and friends of the St. Aloysius Society of Waterbary, a temperance organization, were transferred around the wreck and taken on their way in other cars.

THE SAENGERFEST PARADE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.-The Saengerfest parade to-day was favored by fine weather, and was witnessed by vast crowds in the streets. There were three divisions, the chief feature of the parade being a three divisions, the came reasure and carrying a minia-low chariot drawn by six horses and carrying a minia-ture Grecian temple and an allegorical representation of music and song. All the visiting societies were in line. The Saengerlest diplomas were awarded to-day. The second prize in the second class was given to the Brook-lyu Saengerbund; first prize in third class to the Deutsche Liederkranz of Brooklyn.

WORK IN THE ANTHRACITE REGIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3 .- There is every pros pect that work will be continued on full time in the authracite coal region during the present month.

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

CONFLICT BETWEEN THE ENGLISH IRON-CLADS AND THE FORTS IMMINENT-HOW A CAMPAIGN IN THE EAST WOULD BE HAILED-WARLIKE PREPA-

LONDON, July 4 .- The Standard's dispatch from Alexandria says: A conflict between the English iron-clads and the forts may occur at any moment. Dervisch Pacha and Arabi Pacha have disagreed.

LONDON, July 3 .- The Press Association state that a committee under General Sir Garnet Wolseley met at the War Office to-day. Before rising they settled arrangements for the pay, clothing and victualling of the army reserve, whose calling out is shortly expected. At Woolwich harness equipments are being hastily prepared for a number of batteries such as are used in countries destitute of good roads. The men-of-war Ajax and Agamemnon, now at Chatkam, have been ordered to prepare for immediate service.

The Times's correspondent at Calcutta says the press consider that a campaign in Egypt would be hailed with the liveliest satisfaction by native la-

ALEXANDRIA, July 3 .- M. Vorges, the acting Consul-General of France, in the absence of M. Sienkiewicz, had an audience of the Khedive to-day. Ragbeb Pacha and the other Ministers declare that they will oppose armed intervention by Turkey. They have obtained a declaration from one of the Ulemas that such a war would be lawful. The

Ulemas that such a war would be lawful. The Ministry are discussing the proposed issue of a circular to the Consuls stating that they will not be responsible for the property of absent Europeans.

The authorities are acting energetically to prevent the natives from insulting and molesting Europeans Any persons so oflending are confined in the arsenal without trial.

MARSELLES, July 3.—The French Mediterranean squadron, consisting of six iron-clads, has been ordered to Bona, to be in readiness to proceed to Egypt in the event of necessity. Transports capable of carrying 17,500 men are lying ready equipped at Touion.

ble of carrying 17,500 men are fying ready equipped at Touion.

Simla, July 3.—The Bombay Government has received instructions to be prepared for the shipping of the contemplated military expedition to Egypt.

Paris, July 3.—The Havas Agency publishes a note stating that if Turkey persists in abstaining from the European accord it is predicted that the Conference will be obliged to intrust intervention in Egypt to a mixed corps of English, French, Italian and Greek troops.

MR O'DONNELL SUSPENDED. LONDON, July 3 .- In the House of Commons this

afternoon Mr. Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said that nobody was injured by the firing of the police during the riot at Listowel yesterday. The Speaker, replying to questions, said the Irish nembers could only raise the question of the suspensions on Saturday by an ordinary motion and

not as a question of privilege. He vindicated the action of Dr. Lyon Playfair, chairman of the committee, in reporting Mr. O Donnell. Mr. O'Donnell refused to make any statement as

to his conduct on Saturday. Mr. Gladstone moved that Mr. O'Donnell be sus pended for a fortnight.

Mr. O'Donnell denied that he had used the word infamy, but admitted that otherwise he had spoken as alleged. He made a long speech to prove that he had not obstructed the business of the House. Dr. Playfair stated that he had acted entirely on his own responsibility in naming the Irish mem

A long discussion followed. Mr. O'Donnell with-A long discussion followed. Mr. O'Donnell with-drew from the House pending the consideration of his case. Mr. Gladstone's motion to suspend Mr. O'Donnell for a fortnight was opposed by Mr. Cowen, who moved an amendment "that the House is not prepared to take notice of Mr. O'Don-nell's language, and passes to the order of the day." The amendment was rejected by a vote of 199 to 35. Mr. Gladstone's motion was carried by a vote of 181 to 33.

INCIDENTS OF THE IRISH AGITATION. LONDON, July 3 .- Mr. Gladstone moved in the House of Commons a resolution declaring urgency

for the Repression bill, Sir Stafford Northcote said he regarded the motion as reasonable. Mr. Parnell offered an amendment that so much of the resolution as required a two-thirds majority be dispensed with. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 184 to 41, and Mr. Gladstone's motion for urgency was carried by a vote of 259 to 31. The House subsequently went into committee on a new clause to take the place of the nineteenth, which was dropped on Saturday.

Although the Government carried the resolution Although the Government carried the resolution declaring urgency, yet Mr. Gladstone was unable to move that public business was urgent, as the rule requires that 300 members be present. Mr. Gladstone will therefore move urgeney again.

Judge Lawson, addressing the Grand Jury of County Clare, said that the number of offences committed in that district had trebled, and he shuddered to think of the terrible consequences were the military withdrawn for a moment.

It is stated that official statistics collected within the last few days show that there are 1,580 Americans or Irish Americans in Dublin without visible occupation.

In the Bow Street Police Court to-day, Thomas Walsh, who was arrested in connection with the recent capture of arms at Clerken well, was brought up for examination. Evidence was addined showing that the prisoner had been engaged in nefarious proceedings for a long time.

BOYD BEATEN BY LAYCOCK.

LONDON, July 3 .- The race between Laycock and Boyd for £200 a side took place on the Tees, over the Middleborough course, a distance of three and one-half miles, to-day, and was won by Laycock by twelve lengths. Several thousand persons arrived in town by excursion trains to witness the race. The weather was fine and the river in good condition. The beiting before the race was 6 to 3 on Boyd. After the first 200 yards it became manifest that Laycock would be the winner. At half the distance he was leading by six lengths.

A PLOT TO KILL CARDINAL M'CABE. LONDON, July 4 .- It is reported that a plot has een discovered to assassinate Cardinal McCabe, Archbishop of Dublin.

HAWAIIAN INTELLIGENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3 .- The steamship Suez arrived yesterday from Honolulu, with the follow-ing news up to June 22: The new Gibson Ministry of King Kalakana is very popular. They have their own way with the Legislative Assembly now in session Premier Gibson has introduced a loan bill, which no pubt will pass, to borrow \$2,000,000 to promote immigration and certain internal improvements. The loan will be taken up in Honolulu. The Government now proposes to assist immigration, without the immigrants making contracts to labor. Portuguese immigration from the Azores is checked for the present on account of the excessive charges. The British steamship Monarch arrived from St. Michael's at Honolulu with 865 arch arrived from St. Michael's at Honolulu with 865 Portuguese immigrants on board, at a cost to the Hawainan Government of \$85,000. Yet on evidence it is proved that the actual cost was about \$28,000.

Attention is now directed to Japan as a favorable field for recruits for peopling this archipelago. The Government has on foot a measure for introducing colored laborers and their families from the United States into these islands; and it is the purpose of the Government to provide for the passage of the immigrants without their being subject to any contracts for service or charges whatever.

It is generally understood, though not yet officially announced, that the coronation of King Kalakaua will take place on February 12, 1883, the anniversary of his accession to the Hawainan throne.

A REBELLION IN MUSCAT.

SIMLA, July 3 .- A rebellion has broken out in Muscat against the Imaum. The movement is headed by the Imaum's brother. The British man-of war Dryad has proceeded to Muscat to protect the British subjects there. [Muscat is the chief city of Oman, capital of the states of the Imaum or Sultan of Museat, and a seaport of great commercial importance on the Indian Ocean, near the east angle of Arabia.]

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Monday, July 3, 1882. Charles Dawson, M. P., has been reelected Lord Mayor of Dublin.

of Dublin.

Sir Edward Malet, British Consul-General in Egypt, has arrived in Ventee.

It was announced that the Rev. Dr. Close, ex-Dean of Carlisle, had died, but the report proved to be unfounded.

during the recent visit of the Prince of Wales to Brad-

ford proved to be only fireworks for a pyrotechnic dis-play at Bradford.

J. Nicol Fleming, a director of the Glasgow Bank, has been sentenced to eight months' imprisonment for con-nection with the events which led to the failure of the Glasgow Bank.

The Russian Generals Colbass and Skobeleff arrived at Sofia on Sunday. The former will be appointed Minister

of War and the latter Minister of the Interior. It is re-ported that the whole Bulgarian Cabinet will be recon-stracted.

there was a commonmentation there yesterday in honor of the late General Garibaldi. The Italian and English Consuls, the Frence Minister and representatives of the Bey attended. A disputch to The Times from Calcutta states that the Government has suspended the order that oil which has failed to stand the fire-test shall be reshipped

within seventy-two hours. The consequence is that oil constitutes a very serious danger to the shipping and the houses in the vicinity. In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Charles Dilke, Under Fereign Secretary, stated that the Government had agreed to attend a Congress of European na-lions in regard to the protection of telegraph cables if an inderstanding goodd be arrived at.

A number of leading manufacturers met at Cologne on Saturday and adopted a resolution declaring that the bimetallic agitation is most injuriously affecting the economic interests of the country, and that the Govern-neut should express the determination to carry out a rold currency without undue haste.

NAPANEE, Ont., July 3 .- Nathan Briscoe, a farmer, of Ernestown, while handling bees to-day, was stung on the forehead by one and died in fifteen minutes.

RAILROAD NEWS.

CALLING FOR MORE SYNDICATE BONDS. The syndicate of bankers which bought om the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in November, 1880, \$20,000,000 first mortgage land grant bonds, received at that time the option to call \$20,000,000 more of bonds by July 1, 1882. On last Saturday a demand was nade by the syndicate for the delivery of \$5,000,000 bonds on this option. The company was unable to liver the bonds on account of not having the proper land grant patents from the Government to accompany the nds as called for by the syndicate's contract. The title of the Northern Pacific Company to further land grants is a matter not yet definitely settled. The Interior grants is a matter not yet definitely settled. The interior Department recently decided that no new patents for lands should be issued until the expenses of the survey by the Government of lands already patented were paid by the company. No opinions as to the significance of the syndicate's option can be obtained from its members. The Northern Pacific Company regards the demand of the syndicate for \$5,000,000 bonds as a commitment of the syndicate to taking \$20,000,000 when the company is able to deliver them. It is stated that no change has been made in the terms of the original contract between the company and the syndicate.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 3 .- A dispatch to S. W. Stevenson, agent of the Mexican National Construction Company, from W. W. Nevins, New-York, says General W. J. Palmer has negotiated \$10,000,000 of first mort-gage Mexican National Railway bonds with a strong English and French syndicate. The fublic announce-ment of this transaction will be made to-day on the Lon-don market. This insures the completion of the Air Line Railway from New-York to the City of Mexico.

A DECISION AGAINST A RAILROAD.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 3 .- The Court of Appeals by a recent decision sustains the appeal of Mrs. Elizabeth Walsh and Mrs. Elizabeth L. Chrystie, of New-Vindsor, this county, in an action against the New-York, West Shore and Buffalo Railroad Company. These owners appealed from the order of Judge Dykman, of the Supreme Court, appointing commissioners to assess damages to their brick-yard property on the shore of the damages to their brick-yard property on the shore of the Hudson River by bullding a road on trestle-work in front of it, thus cutting off the property from navigable water. The appellants set up that the water between the brick-yards and the trestle-work was navigable. The Court of Appeals reverses the order appointing commissioners and the affirmance by the General Term. This leaves the railroad company without a title to the property, although the road is built nearly all the way across it, and it may become necessary for the road to change the line in that neighborhood.

REUNION OF SOLDIERS,

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 3 .- The soldiers' reunion opened at the Queen City Park to-day. Every county in the State is represented by large battalious. All the leading military men of the State are present, as are also a number from abroad, and more will arrive tonorrow. A dress parade was held this afternoon before General William W. Henry, commander of the reunion forces, as the night was devoted to battalion camp-fires. General Grant is expected to arrive to-morrow morning. Governor Farmann and staff are in attendance. General Hancock has written a letter regretting his in-ability to be present.

SMALLPOX ON IMMIGRANT TRAINS.

CHICAGO, July 3.-The following dispatch was sent to-day from Health Commissioner Oscar Do Wolf to Congressman Aldrich: "Dispatches to-day anounce that the National Board of Health are restricted to yellow fever and cholera. The board is doing an im meass service to the Northwest by its sanitary super-vision of the trunk lines of immigrant travel, with refer-ence to smallbox. This work should not be curtailed. We are already resping much benefit from fast month's work."

THE STRIKING BITUMINOUS MINERS.

CUMBERLAND, Md., July 3 .- It is said that Hacking Brothers and Williams and Cochrane, the former operating two and the latter one mine in the Meyersdale region, have conceded the advance asked by the strikers.

The Knights of Labor had an assembly meeting at frestburg to-day and will continue seasion for several days. There is no apparent change in the situation here.

MICHAEL DAVITT BETTER.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 3 .- Michael Davitt is much better to-day. He will leave here for Troy, N. Y., to-night, and expects to be able to speak there, as an-mounced, to-morrow morning.

FRAGMENTS OF WESTERN NEWS.

BUSINESS FAILURE AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 3.—Crutcher & McVaw, carriage manufacturers, made an assignment today. Their assets are \$15,000; liabilities, \$10,000. The
creditors are mostly material furnishers.

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POISONED BY TOADSTOOLS.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Mrs. Hanley, living near Streator, Ill., poisoned herself and five small children yesterday by eating toadstools, supposing them to be mishrooms. Medical assistance was summoned, and it is possible that they may recover.

CUTTING HIS WIFE'S THROAT.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 3.—Aaron Jones, a negro, living near Wittsburg, started for the railroad station some miles distant, accompanied by his wife. They quarrelled, and he struck her on the head with a sing-shot, and then cut her throat. She recovered sufficiently to crawl to the house of Colonel N. P. Johnson to tell her story, and then she died.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

THE LESSON OF MEDIEVAL ART.
WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 3.—President White,
of Cornell University, addressed the Adelphic Union to-night,
subject: "The Lesson of Mediaval Art."

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CAUGHT IN MACHINERY AND KILLED.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 3.—Henry Mourer, wheeltender in the Summerville Mills, while at work to-day was
caught on the shaft that turns the machinery. His clothing
was found on the shaft, but no traces of his body were found.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

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Lowville, N. Y., July 3.—James Marks. of this village, age thirty, shot himself this afternoon, while under the influence of figuor, with a revolver. The ball entered the right breast and lodged in the shoulder-blade. He may recover.

over. AN INSURANCE CASE DECIDED.

BOSTON, July 3.—The Supreme Court of this state in the case of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company against the Commonwealth, o. Massachusetts, has dismissed the petition of the planning holding that the tax of \$20,284 47 assessed upon the company was legal.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—Levi Rosenberk and Ledi Valentein, of Cincinnatt, who arrived from Liverpool today by the steamship Indiana, were arrested this evening withe attempting to remove goods from the vessed which it is alleged thay had smuggled to this port.

with attempting to remove goods from the vessel which it is alleged thay had sauggied to this port.

A GREAT LOSS TO SANITABY INTERESTS. PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—At a meeting of the Board of Health ody a resolution was adopted staing that the Soard of Health of the city deplore as a great loss to the sanitary interests of the National Board of Health, made necessary by insufficient prevision in the annual Appropriation bill.

THE COTTON CROP.

NORFOLK, Va., July 3.—The Cotton Exchange has advices of cotton blooms from four paints within its department—Meckienburg. Cabarrus, Rowan and Wilson Counties. N. C., which report the first blooms to June 26 in the last two counties. This shows the Bouns to June 26 in the last two countes. This shows the Bouns to June 26 in the last two countes. This shows the Bouns to be from twelve to four teen days later than last year.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND POURTH REUNION.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 3.—The 10-4th annual reunion of the Massacre hiemorial Association met at the monument grounds, at Wyoming, this moraing. The monument was decerated with newers and ripened wheat. Place were displayed at half-mast. The order of exercises was an extended one, and consisted of prayer, singing and addresses. The attendance of old settlers, from all parts of the bistic, was large.

GARFIELD'S PHYSICIANS.

ATTACK UPON THEM IN THE SENATE. VISION MADE TO MEET THE EXPENSES OF THE LATE PRESIDENT'S MORTAL ILLNESS-CORRE-SPONDENCE IN VINDICATION OF DR. BLISS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, July 3.—Senator Vest made a fu-rious onslaught in the Senate this afternoon upon Dr. Bliss and his late associates in the treatment of President Garfield, rehearing all the stories that were current in the sensational press at the time, with all the bitterness of comment his vivid imagination could conceive and his remarkable vocabulary could express. The occasion was the discussion of an amendment made by the Appropriations Committee to the General Deficiency bill, creating a commission of Treasury officials to audit all the expenses growing out of attendance upon the dying President and appropriating \$75,000 for their payment, \$52,000 of which was to pay the physicians,

including Drs. Boynton and Edson.
Senator Vest declared that the President had been hurried to his death by malpractice, the physicians having devoted their attention to a pus cavity, while the bullet of the assassin never for a moment came under their attention. He asserted that Dr. Bliss crowded himself into the case; and in proof of this statement he caused to be read the letter of Dr. Boynton, which was published several weeks ago, to the effect that President Garfield said at some time during his illness that he did not recollect having requested Dr Bliss to take charge of the case, and Mrs. Garfield's indorsement of this statement. He said the questions which confronted the doctors were not of poultices or pills or plasters. They were questions of the structure of the human body, and he who treated one part or one wound, when the seat of the disorder was elsewhere, was like the carpenter who didn't know cellar from garret; like the shipwright who couldn't distinguish must from rudder. He was a quack, whoever he might be. Mr. Vest declared that if such bills for services were submitted to any probate tribunal in the country, they would be pronounced exorbitant. He wished the claims first to be brought against the estate of the late President, when they would be tried by the courts; and he pledged himself to vote for an appro-

priation to discharge the claim. The physicians were ably and eloquently defended by Republican Senators. Senator Hale defended the action of the committee. He said he didn't propose to be the medium of the jealousy or the spite of any man. If there were men who thought they did not have a proper part in the treatment of the late President, it was not a fitting thing to be discussed now. Not one of the physicians had presented claims; no court could adjudicate such . case. There was no legal claim against the Government. The physicians had not approached the committee or its members. The committee, however, recognizing a general expectation on the part of the American people that these expenses should be borne by the Government, had made this provision. He referred in terms of warm praise to the unceasing care which through long days and nights the physicians had given to the President.

Senator Garland defended the reputation of the doctors, but wished to have the claims adjudicated by the committee, and reported to Congress for action at another time. He proposed an amendment to this effect, which was lost, Senator Hawley said the subject was indescrib

ably painful to him, as it is to the great mass of the American people. The physicians who had that case in charge had the profound and prayerful sympathy of their professional friends all over the country, and they were, at least, entitled in some common charity to kind and courteous treatment. No man had any justification for reflections upon their personal character or motives. Never since the world began had the actions of men been watched with greater anxiety than were those of the men and women who moved about that bedside. The electric wires quivered from minute to minute, bearing the suggestions of professional men from all over the world. He had personally known Dr. Bliss for twenty years. During the war he had under his charge in the Armory Square Hospital sometimes thousands of poor fellows from the bat le-fields. He would not for a moment discuss the treatment of the President by Dr. Bliss. He had spent the whole three months at that bedside, and at any moment he would have left that house, never to return again, had it been hinted to him by anyone having a right to do so that his services were not desired. He spent his strength and constitution there. If any man has a secret belief that the sum ap propriated ought to be \$25 less or more, he begged he would hold his tongue forever. The people did not want that closed grave opened again, in order that the filthy fingers of pettifoggers might be thrust

into those open wounds. Senator Hoar said that the one principal object in the settlement of these matters by Congress was to prevent any presentation of these claims against the estate of the late President, and he proposed an amendment making the acceptance by the physicians and others of the sums appropriated a bar to any claims against the estate.

Senator Sherman said it would be very distasteful to the American people to have these claims presented against the estate to trouble the widow and children of the dead President. He thought the amounts proposed to be paid to the physicians were extravagant, and said that if an amendment was proposed limiting the amount to \$25,000 for

the doctors he would vote for it. Upon motion of Senator Cockrell the limit for all expenses was fixed at \$57,500, the doctors' proportion being \$35,000. Senators Sherman, Ingalls, Rollins and Van Wyck voted for this amendment, all the other Republicans voting against it. The Demo-

crats voted for it in a body. This discussion was wholly gratuitous and unnecessary. Senator Vest, who brought it on, said he knew nothing personally about it, and he stated nothing new or that had not been discussed and settled months ago in the public mind. His charge that Dr. Bliss had crowded himself into the case was the most serious and the most direct one, and upon that there is happily some new and convincing evidence in refutation of the charge. On May 22, 1882, Dr. Bliss wrote to Mr. Liucoln, the Secretary

of War, as follows: As one of the medical advisers of the late President Garfield, I take the liberty of addressing you briefly upon a matter of both pubus and private interest. Certain satisfients made by parties of presumable credence, in a portion of the press of the country, are calculated to inspire some minds with doubt as to whether the wistes of Genoral Garfield and his wife, together with those of their nearest friends, were respected and followed in the selection of the professional gentlemen who had charge of the case during his liness. May I sak you to furnish me with an outline of the circumstances connected with this part of the case, as far as they came under your own observation.

connected with this part of the case, as far as they exhibited under your own observation.

By so doing you will aid in setting at rest some minor yet vexatious questions, the discussion of which tends to pervert and even distort the history of a labor which was by all regarded as a patriotic duty. You will thus add greatly to the esteem in which you are held by myself and my associate counsel.

On May 23, 1882, the Secretary of War replied to

Dr. Bliss as follows:

On May 23, 1882, the Secteday, asking me to furnish you with an outline of the circumstances, so far as they came under my observation, connected with the selection of the professional gentlemen who attended upon President Garfield during his recent illness. In compliance with your request I give you such a statement, made as brief as possible.

When the President was shot my carriage was at the door of the railway station, and within a few seconds thereafter I hurried it off to bring you, the utmost speed being, of course, enjoined upon the driver. You were very soon at the station, the President having been, I think, borne to an upper room before your arrival. I do not recall that anything which happened ied meto think any physician was present before your arrival; certainly there was none whom I knew. You at once took charge of the President, acting with other surgeons who came quickly to his help. Then followed his removal to the White House and the anxious hours of the afternoon, during which a large number of surgeons, acm of whom I knew personnily, some only by name and some being entirely unknown to me, were in attendance. During the night, as I recall it, this attendance largely cased.